



- 64392—Swallows, The (Bingham-Cowen)..... (Song)..... Gluck
64128—Les Parafadets (Pente)..... (Violin)..... Elman
74127—Prodigal Son—How Many Hired Servants..... Williams
74320—Elijah—Lord God of Abraham..... (Song)..... Whitehill
87201—Life's Dream is Over (Ascher-Pratt)..... (Duet)..... Gluck-Homer
31356—Midsummer Night's Dream Overture..... Pryor's Band
16385—Chimes of Normandy Selection..... Pryor's Band
16435—Dublin Daisies March..... Pryor's Band
16435—Coon's Birthday..... Victor Orch.
17613—California and You..... Kaufman
17613—On the Banks of the Brandywine..... Campbell-Burr
31828—Moonlight Sonata—First Movement..... Vessella's Band

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-6]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & TORINA OVERLAND TRAFFIC REPORT

is now ready and contains:—
Far Eastern News.
Hongkong.
Landslide on the Yunnan Railway.
Shanghai and the War.
Chinese Dragon Club.
Leading Articles:
President or Emperor?
A New German Base in China?
The Political Crisis in Japan.
The Salvation of Chefoo.
Random Reflections.
Anchor Formosa Conspiracy.
At the Magistracy.
Sanitary Board.
Hongkong Gymkhana Club.
Royal Hongkong Golf Club.
Flying at Shatin.
The Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Chinese Maritime Customs.
A New Japanese Wireless Station.
The Colony's Finances.
Bank Notes in Circulation.
Chinese Telegrams.
The German Imagination.
Prince of Wales Fund.
For the Belgian Refugees.
Cigarettes and Tobacco Fund.
Proceeds of the Patriotic Garden Fete.
Shanghai.
Hongkong Aeroplanes.
Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.
President Yuan's Family.
Guarding Against Floods.
Volunteer Corps for Kwangtung.
Corruption in Peking.
West River Floods.
Chinese Standard Coin.
Export of Cash Coins Prohibited.
Company Meetings:—
The Siam Laundry Co., Ltd.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.
Company Reports:—
United Asiatic Oriental Agency, Ltd.
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.
The President's Self-Annointment.
Shipping Notes.
Shanghai and the War Anniversary.
A Shanghai Charitable Bequest.
University Honour for Sir Henry May.
Passenger List.
Commercial.
Extra Copies 30 cents each, Cash.
Copies can be posted from this Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each.
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Hongkong, 14th August, 1915.

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO., TOKYO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
HONGKONG. [381]

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) ORDINANCE, 1914.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER & COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND HOUSES.

SITUATE AT
Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince Street,
Robertson Quay, Kanish Marican Road,
Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange Road,
Singapore.

TO BE SOLD

BY

PRIVATE TENDER.

The 31st August, 1915, has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders.
Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained on and after the 25th June from the Liquidator at No. 4, Collyer Quay, Singapore, or from the Undersigned.

SISSON & DELAY,
168, CHANCERY ALLEY, Singapore,
Solicitors for the Liquidator.
Singapore, 1st July, 1915. [768]

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

ALL ASIATIC.	MIXED STAMPS.
2,000 for \$5.00	3,000 for \$2.00
300 " 1.00	1,000 " 1.00
ALL CHINA.	ALL HONGKONG.
3,000 for \$3.50	1,500 for \$4.00
300 " 1.00	300 " 1.00

URACA & CO.

No. 11A, CAINE ROAD,
Hongkong, 27th July, 1915. [725]

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS & ORS.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Maps in Various Shades.
Telephones 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

WAR'S CRISIS NEXT SPRING.

CONFLICT WILL DEVELOP INTO TEST OF RESOURCES.

AN AMERICAN EXPERT'S VIEW.

NEW YORK, June 26th.
The following article, prepared for the *New York World*, presents an analysis of the war and its prospects by a military expert whose name is known from one end of the country to the other. The name is omitted in obedience to the order of President Wilson, which stops officers of the army and of the navy from publicly discussing the war:—

I think there is a general misconception of the war situation. People in this country appear to have lost their perspective. They have become accustomed to looking at only one part of the map at a time. They appear also to have forgotten that the various enemy forces are working in accord and that every movement is a part of a general programme.

No man can keep the war situation well in mind unless he keeps always before him the fact that this war will be won by men and iron and by nothing else. What I mean is that the armies which have the greatest number of men and the greatest amount of iron are likely to win out in the end. At the present time, either side of allies has really tested its resources of either kind.

GERMANY ON DEFENSIVE.

When the war began Germany was in the pink of condition. Her great stroke—the drive to Paris—failed. Notwithstanding small victories here and there, Germany has been strictly on the defensive since the Battle of the Marne. Unless she begins a great offensive movement in the very near future the war will develop into a test of resources, with Germany permanently on the defensive.

I said that Germany is on the defensive everywhere. This may not sound correct in view of the recent activities on the Russian line, where the Austrians and Germans have been consistently winning during the past few weeks.

The Austrian campaign against Russia should not be taken too seriously. The Russians do not hope to make any real impression upon the Austrians. German lines at present. The one purpose of the Russian machine is to draw the German force away from the French line and incidentally to compel Germany to sacrifice a soldier every time a Russian is killed.

The Russian evacuation of the various fortresses in Austria, culminating in Lemberg, represents samples of excellent strategy from the standpoint of the allies. First, the Russians swooped down and killed thousands of Austrians in taking this section. It was quite apparent that Russia could not maintain her position if the Germans made a real attack. The Russians knew they could not do so, because they are short of guns and ammunition. The campaign resulted in two great advantages—first, many soldiers were withdrawn from the French lines; and second, many Austrians and Germans were killed.

CAN AFFORD TO RETREAT.

Russia can afford to retreat for weeks, if not for months. She can continue the defensive movement until the fall, when cold weather puts an end to the northern campaign, providing that at all times she engages a strong enough force of Germans to weaken the other German line.

Russia is now training several great armies. She is preparing to get guns and ammunition for them. These armies probably will not be ready to turn on the Germans until next spring, when you may expect to see the real Russian campaign started.

In the meantime, Italy will keep plugging away at the Austrian lines, thereby compelling the Kaiser to stretch out his force to such an extent that it will be impossible for him to concentrate for a real drive against the allies on the French and Belgian lines.

The Allies' game at present is a waiting game. They can afford to wait until next year if necessary to put the second great Russian armies in the field and to get the second British armies in action. In the meantime it is probable that Bulgaria and the other Balkan States will enter the war, thereby again lengthening the German-Austrian lines.

ONLY ONE EFFECTIVE MOVE.

It is quite apparent that the Allies at present are unable to make any real offensive movements against the Germans and Austrians. A victory at one spot means nothing. Places count for almost nothing in the present campaign. The only movement that will ever have a real effect upon the situation will be when one set of Allies break through the lines of the other and destroys a great part of an army.

A mere falling back along the line, as was done at Lemberg, will avail Germany nothing in the long run. With the French, British and Belgians on her back, Germany can never hope to conquer Russia, and the only other thing of value that she can accomplish is to destroy the Russian army. This she has failed to do.

Personally, I am inclined to believe that the real crisis may arrive next spring when the Allies have stretched a band around Germany and Austria. They will then undoubtedly concentrate several tremendous forces at various points and try a number of drives at one time, hoping thereby to smash the German lines in various sections.

There is grave doubt in my mind whether such a series of movements will not be checked by the Kaiser's forces. If they succeed, they will mean the beginning of the end of the war, but I am satisfied that the real fighting will not commence until the Allies get into Germany.

CANNOT STARVE GERMANY.

This talk of starving Germany appears to me to be all nonsense. The question has been asked for many months: How will the Germans raise their crops when all the men are at the war? The crops are being raised in great part by the old men, the boys and the women, but they are receiving great and material assistance from several hundred thousand Russian, French, British, and Belgian prisoners. In this way the farmers are getting extremely cheap labour and a great burden is being taken from the Government.

WAR BREVITIES.

A German clergyman in Berlin demands that Government stop selling cake for public consumption marked "God punish England." Why stop it? We like to think that the Germans are swallowing their own poison.

There has been a certain kind of rivalry between the French newspapers of late to see which one of them will carry off the record of being the most "corrected" by the censor, the corrections always taking the form of empty space.

The *Morning Post's* Berlin correspondent says that the growth of German influence in Austria is alarming; and politicians opposing it are arrested. It is expected that the command on the Isonzo front will soon be in German hands.

A suggestion that there should be in general use an ejaculatory prayer in contrast with the Germans' "God punish England" was referred to by the Archbishop of Canterbury at the Canterbury Diocesan Conference at Lambeth Palace.

"We should like to retort," he said, "by the genuinely Christian use of some such prayer as 'God bless our King and Country and defend the right.' Among other proposals was a continuous chain of prayer, say, between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., by women."

The *Daily Chronicle's* New York correspondent says a bag of sugar on board the British cargo boat *Kirkowald* from Brooklyn for Marseilles burst, revealing a bomb; search discovered five more bombs; there are Tontons employed in the American sugar factories.

Two nephews of the Pope are serving with the Italian Field Army as captain and lieutenant of cavalry, a husband of the Pope's niece as captain of artillery, whilst the Pope's brother, who is a retired admiral, holds himself in readiness to rejoin for active service.

A neutral correspondent of *Information* who travelled lately in Germany describes a visit to one of the numerous sanatoria for nervous cases. He points out that nervous troubles, suicide and madness are much frequent among the Kaiser's troops than in any other army.

The Marquis of Crewe, in reply to Lord Carmichael, stated that the Government proposed to confine the translation of the Viscount Bryce's Commission on German Atrocities to the very large number of European languages. There would be no advantage in translating it into Asiatic languages.

Much interest is expressed in Holland at the possibility of the Boers coming to Europe to fight for the Allies. There are indications that the German authorities are uneasy lest a wave of enthusiasm should sweep away all German influence in the Netherlands. General Botha's success has given great joy to the Dutch people.

An account of the recent fighting round Ypres was given by a Canadian sergeant who has just returned from the front. "I have been in the thick of it," he said, "from the capture of Hill 60 right down to a few days ago. You have no idea of the slaughter that has taken place within the last three months. For every one man the British have lost the Germans must have sacrificed ten or twelve."

Swedish papers narrate an attempt supposed to have been made on the Kaiser's life in the beginning of May. They state a railway bridge was blown up. An Imperial train containing the Kaiser just had time to pull up to avert a catastrophe. The Germans declare the bridge was mined at the beginning of the war and the explosion was accidental, but numerous German soldiers were arrested over the incident.

There are 462 chaplains attached to His Majesty's Forces now in France, of whom precisely one half belong to the established church, while as nearly as possible one quarter are Roman Catholics. The rest comprise Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Congregationalists, and Primitive Methodists. These figures, too, include naval chaplains and those who came over on the Indian Establishment. But they do not include a large number of clergy sent out by various missionary societies, nor all those who, with one eye on the unique spiritual opportunities offered and the other on their duty to their country, have pluckily joined the ranks.

The following appears in recent Orders issued by the President:—
Regarding the case of Magistrate Yang Tab of Yungshing, who accepted bribes, Governor Chang-Ming-chi of Kwangsi reports as follows:—
"The case was tried by the High Court of Kuennin. The court now reports that the Magistrate was tempted by his subordinates into receiving bribes and he is not extremely avaricious, and recommends that he be punished by the seizure of public citizen's rights for life. The reason advanced for this light punishment is not quite satisfactory and I (the Kwangsi Governor) request that this corrupt Magistrate be punished according to the Law Relating to Corrupt Officials, so that the people's feelings may be appeased."

The said Magistrate was entrusted with the heavy responsibility of looking after the welfare of a district, yet he was guilty of several tens of cases of bribe-receiving and embezzlement of public funds. Such mischievous conduct should be severely punished. Yang Tab shall be punished according to the Law Relating to Corrupt Officials and shall receive the death penalty as a potent warning to corrupt officials. This matter is referred to the Ministry of Interior and Justice.

KWANGSI MAGISTRATE TO BE SHOT.

The following have joined:—
W. G. Williams, V. A. Ivanovich.
F. C. JENKIN.
D. B. P. (Reserve)

Owner-drivers of taxicabs in South London are sacrificing a portion of their week-end leisure to taking wounded soldiers on country rides.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S DESPATCH.

THE VIEWS OF THE TIMES.

In a leading article, marked by evident animus against some of the members of Mr. Asquith's late Cabinet, the *Times* states that the long and vivid despatch from Sir Ian Hamilton, the publication of which we begin in this issue of the *Gazette*, is the first really important official statement vouchsafed to the British nation about the Dardanelles operations since that stupendous enterprise was begun last February. The despatch is dated May 28, and it deals only with military movements up to May 4. It is therefore difficult to understand, the London paper suggests, why it was not made public earlier and why the British people should have been left almost entirely in the dark for five months about what clearly amounts in itself to a great war in the Middle East. The first overwhelming thought which surges up on reading Sir Ian Hamilton's stirring words is that of pride and admiration at the gallantry and devotion of the British troops and those of the French; the next, a grim consciousness of the enormous and unsuspected magnitude of the undertaking; the third, a bitter realization of the hopeless want of knowledge and preparation which marked the inception of the attack on the Dardanelles. Sir Ian Hamilton makes no allusion to the earliest episodes. He says nothing about the first high-heated homages of the press and the public, nor does he mention the attempts to take with a handful of marines positions deemed almost impregnable ever since the dawn of history. He begins with his own arrival at the Island of Tenedos on March 17, and says that on that day there was a conference between the senior naval and military commanders. The despatch is so constructed at this point that we fear the layman will have some difficulty in grasping its true significance. The truth is there, but it certainly does not leap to the eyes. We have to take a long and interesting dissertation upon the difficulties of effecting a landing in order to understand what really happened.

A TRANSPORT FLUNDER.
Sir Ian Hamilton says that he had to order all the transports, except those of one brigade, back to Alexandria because the troops had been embarked without due attention to the operation which was contemplated. It would have been better to have used language less vague, and to have said quite frankly that the transports carrying war material had been so defectively loaded that their contents had to be taken out at Alexandria and rearranged. A combined naval and military attack was, in spite of wide experience of the British over-sea operations, the transports had been wrongly loaded. From this unfortunate cause the military attack, which ought to have been combined with the naval attacks, was not begun until April 25. In the interval the Turks and their German masters were able to strengthen enormously the defences of the Gallipoli Peninsula, which may almost be described as having now become a large and more diversified Gibraltar. Though the troops were not ready, the Admiralty appears to have decided at the conference on March 17, to attempt to force the Narrows by using battleships without military aid. Their attack was delivered next morning, and almost suggested in principle a naval version of the Balaklava charge. The attempt failed, and three battleships, one of them French, were lost. We have yet to be told, adds the *Times*, who was really responsible for this remarkable decision, which violated the only sound principles on which the Dardanelles should have been assailed.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED

The undermentioned having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—

No. 1891 Pte. E. L. Sim to Scouts Co. (No. 3 Section).

No. 1892 Pte. T. K. Wong to Right Section M.G. Co.

No. 1893 Pte. A. E. Moynihan to Right Section M.G. Co.

TRANSFERS.

Pte. E. L. de S. Alves from Right Section M.G. Co. to Engineer Co., dated 10.8.15.

Pte. J. Lima from Right Section M.G. Co. to Engineer Company, dated 12.8.15.

PARADES.

Parades for Saturday, 14th instant:—Nil.

LECTURE.

A lecture will be given to the Corps by the Inspecting Officer on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 5.30 p.m., at Headquarters.

DETAILS.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—

On duty until morning of 18th inst.—H.K.V.R.

Detention Camp, Kowloon:—

On duty until morning of 18th inst.—H.K.V.R.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V.R. Corps.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

GUARDS (CENTRAL POLICE STATION)—9.45 P.M.

Saturday, August 14th.

British 1 Sergt. and 7 men.

Portuguese 2 " " 10 "

Chinese 1 " " 10 "

Indian 1 " " 7 "

O. C. Guard, Sergeant-Major Roylance.

Sunday, August 15th.

British 1 Sergt. and 7 men.

Portuguese 2 " " 14 "

Chinese 1 " " 6 "

Indian 1 " " 7 "

O. C. Guard, Inspector D'Almada.

Monday, August 16th.

British 2 Sergt. and 7 men.

Portuguese 2 " " 13 "

Chinese 1 " " 7 "

Indian 1 " " 7 "

O. C. Guard, Crown Sergeant Evans.

Tuesday, August 17th.

British 1 Sergt. and 7 men.

Portuguese 2 " " 13 "

Chinese 2 " " 14 "

O. C. Guard, Chief Inspector Mason.

UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

Brown-leather footwear is not permitted.

JOINED.

The following have joined:—W. G. Williams, V. A. Ivanovich.

F. C. JENKIN.

D. B. P. (Reserve)

INTIMATIONS

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[16]

STAMPS OF WAR.

RUSSIA, Monaco, Tunis, Morocco

Madagascar, Dahomey, Belgium, Roumania, 30 different for 4 SHILLING.

On desire I send wonderful choices of Stamps with great discount. Newspaper for collectors of 56 pages is sent gratis and post paid. Buy also and exchange Stamps. Bela Sokols, Lucerne (Switzerland—Europe).

[672]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian

desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [739]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[794]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Sure Signs of

Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCORFULA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD POISON, SWELLINGS, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure. For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.

OVER 50 YEARS' SUCCESS.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

By reason of its Remarkable Blood Purifying Properties is universally recognised as THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

[65]

SAVE YOUR BLADES.

Remember we do all kinds of

grinding and edge making. We

sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors,

per Pocket Knives, Surgical Instru-

ments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [687]

KEROSENE.

WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you pay?

Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil" from the Comprador. Why not tell him to get

"FISH" OR "CROWN"?

It is just as easy, and you will be certain to get something good. Besides, you will pay less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in cases. Price \$3.75 per case.

THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD USE IS

"CROWN."

Packed in naked tins without case. Price for 2 tins, \$3.50.

KUI YICK & Co.,

73, Queen's Road West,

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [738]

A COMPRADORE'S FINANCES.

GUARANTEEING CONTRACTS.

WAR AND HOUSE PROPERTY.

The affairs of Ng Kwok Hing, who said he had been compradore to Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co. for thirteen years, during which time he alleged he just over \$40,000, were enquired into at the Bankruptcy Court yesterday when the bankrupt came up for his public examination, after having filed his own petition.

Answering the Official Receiver, Ng Kwok Hing said he attributed his failure to the fact that as compradore he stood security for certain outstanding debts which were not paid. These were not paid owing to the failure of certain shops, and they had been accumulating for the past eight or ten years.

Do you mean to say then, that as compradore you guaranteed contracts, and that you had to make good the losses of shops which failed to fulfill their contracts—Yes, the firm allowed credit to certain shops and I had to make good the money if it was not paid.

I think you had better be careful about that answer; did not the firm only allow credit when you advised credit to be allowed—Yes, that is so.

And they acted on your advice and when your advice proved incorrect they held you responsible—Yes.

Bankrupt went on to say that he had lost over \$20,000 as a result of unfulfilled contracts; \$10,000 had been lost since the war. He knew that his statement of affairs showed a deficiency of \$80,000. That was made up of the \$20,000 loss on unfulfilled contracts and \$36,000 interest. The remainder he alleged, had been swallowed up by doctors' bills, family expenses and so on. His liabilities were \$137,000, and his assets were \$51,185.

Further pressed, bankrupt said he had lost \$40,000 as a result of his connection with Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co.

Questioned as to his speculations in Tramway shares, bankrupt said he had only made \$600 odd; his brokers were Messrs. White, Remedios, Basco, Pestonjee and a few others. He had also dealt in Shanghai Bank and Electric Light shares, but he had made no money in this.

The Official Receiver: I shall have a chat with your brokers.

When he started with Messrs. Humphreys, bankrupt said his capital was between \$4,000 and \$5,000. Since then he had dealt in property, but had lost money. The war, he alleged, had resulted in a big depreciation in the value of his property. Since the war, as a result of the bankruptcies of several people whose contracts he had guaranteed on behalf of Messrs. Humphreys, he had also lost money; over \$10,000.

Further questioned, bankrupt emphasized that though he had to face so many losses he did not reckon up his position with regard to his creditors.

I put it to you that you knew you were insolvent and dared not reckon up your accounts—That is not so.

Answering the Chief Justice, bankrupt admitted that he sold his property in Macao in February for \$24,000 with the object of paying off his debts, but filed his petition in May.

Replying to Mr. Bowley, who appeared for a number of creditors, bankrupt admitted that his father secured him to Messrs. Humphreys by mortgaging his property, but added that he himself subsequently bought the same property and secured himself with it; he also mortgaged it. There was a first and second mortgage. He said he gave Messrs. Humphreys & Co. notice because they wanted a larger security. He admitted that as compradore he borrowed money from his friends and relatives "in the ordinary course of business," to keep him going; there was \$32,000 from an uncle, and \$100,000 from other people. He also bought some house property with the money. He gave promissory notes for the money borrowed, and also paid interest. Though he terminated his engagement with Humphreys & Co. in April there were still contracts which he had to make good. He had not yet had a final settlement with them and they thus retained his \$30,000 security. It was estimated that when the settlement was made there would be \$10,000 in his favour.

Answering the Chief Justice, bankrupt said that he borrowed money and had given promissory notes and dealt in property.

The Chief Justice—Then all I can say is that you are not fit to be associated with any business at all.

After bankrupt had answered further questions, the Chief Justice said that he had made several omissions, and the case

had assumed, in his opinion, a serious position. Therefore, everything against the man should be proved. "As the case appears to me at present," his lordship added, "he may be liable to be dealt with under a certain section hereafter; I may propose to take a course which would meet the case. There are material omissions from his statement of affairs."

Mr. Bowley here remarked that his object was to set aside the \$30,000 mortgage with Messrs. Humphreys & Co. which he contended, was fraudulent preference.

The Official Receiver said that that was also his object, and added that he did not think bankrupt had any intention to defraud his creditors.

The Chief Justice retorted that it should be understood that the Bankruptcy Court was not a refuge for forgers and fraudulent dealing. The man had made serious omissions which revealed the grossest negligence.

The examination was subsequently closed, the Chief Justice remarking that if the man was discharged he would like to deal with him in a special way.

HONGKONG BANKRUPTCY COURT.

MINOR CASES.

NO RESOLUTION.

In re Sik Kee. This was an application for adjudication.

The Official Receiver said that a meeting had been held but no resolution was come to. He therefore asked for the adjudication of the man as a bankrupt and the appointment of himself as trustee.

ADJUDGED.

In re the Sing Yuen Bank. This was an application for adjudication. A meeting of creditors had been held but no resolution was passed and the Official Receiver applied for adjudication and his appointment as trustee.

On behalf of Mr. Faithfull, who is ill, Mr. Otto Kong Sing said he was instructed to oppose the adjudication on the grounds that it was dissented to by a majority of creditors who were represented by Mr. Faithfull.

The Official Receiver held that such an application should not be made without notice, but his lordship adjourned the case for seven days, and said that a further application could then be made in Chambers.

ASSETS \$690: LIABILITIES \$24,000.

In re Man Wo Lung. This was an application for a receiving order, which was made by Mr. Otto Kong Sing on behalf of Mr. Goldring.

The Official Receiver opposed the application. A great number of the alleged assets had, on inquiry, proved to be, as far as the book debts at any rate were concerned, quite unrealisable. The sole assets of the firm were the assets which were estimated in the affidavit in support of the petition, totalling \$8,000. These were sold under distress for rent of over \$800, and they realised \$1,000, leaving a balance of \$670, which were the sole assets, and he submitted that, in view of the fact that the liabilities were \$24,000, that the balance of \$690 was not sufficient to justify a receiving order. All the partners in the firm, also, had absconded over 120 months ago.

The application was refused.

An application for the adjudication of the Kwong Wo firm as bankrupt was also granted, and the Official Receiver was appointed trustee.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

A DANGEROUS ACT.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy yesterday Jeannette Gilbert was summoned for throwing a bottle from the verandah of No. 33, Wyndham Street, at 4 a.m. on the 31st July. P. C. Swan said that when he warned the defendant of the dangerous nature of this act, she abused him. Defendant alleged that the bottle was accidentally kicked off the verandah.

This being disputed, the Magistrate adjourned the case to view the premises, and on returning said that it was impossible for the bottle to have been kicked over the verandah, as it was boarded up. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

THEFT OF COPPER.

Six weeks' hard labour was the sentence imposed on a Chinese tinsmith employed in the Naval Yard at Kowloon for the larceny of a quantity of copper, which, said, he required to make a tin for his ing acid.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:

T. T. from Lok Lam Club of Ipoh \$ 1,000.00
Per Mr. H. Playfair through the Penang Agents of the Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.:

Mr. Lim Kow Hong (Straits)	\$ 200.00
Messrs. Ban Seng & Co.	50.00
Mr. Yee Hoon Wan	10.00
Heah Siew Lee	500.00
Lee Kaug Shiew	25.00
Ng Seng Sui	15.00
Sing Ban Guan	100.00
Heap Hui & Co.	25.00
Ho Bee & Co.	25.00
Tiang Joo Go	25.00
Han Hong Bee	25.00
Tan Kheng Hoon	50.00
Cheng Chim Yean	50.00
Bun Tin Hui Co.	50.00
Gim Seng	10.00
Chia Tong	10.00
Khun Kong Loing & Co.	25.00
Yuan Tiah Seng	10.00
Clay Hoon San	10.00
Kiao Cheng Cheon	10.00
Ong Hong Bee & Co.	10.00
Eng Hup Seng	10.00
Goh Kim Chik	25.00
Hin Bee & Co.	20.00
Leong Tek Khean	10.00
Soon Ghee	10.00
Khor Ywe Keng	10.00
Yew Tong Siew	20.00
Kho Sian Tan	10.00
Kho Hun Yung	25.00
Chun Pak Hoek	10.00
Khor Ywe Hong	25.00
Aik Cheung Chan	10.00
Yoh Chip Moh	10.00
Law Toon Teck	20.00
Hong Joo & Co.	10.00
Total	\$1,485.00

Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Saigon 1,880.79

Kong Yow Tong Fruits and Vegetables Guild 806.50

Sik Yu School 42.00

District Watchmen collection boxes Nos. 1 and 2 108.21

District Watchmen collection boxes Nos. 3 and 4 92.80

2 subscribers of \$20 each and 1 of \$14 54.00

9 subscribers of \$10 each and 1 of \$11 101.00

11 subscribers of \$5 each and 1 of \$3 61.00

18 subscribers of \$2 each and 43 of \$1 79.00

Already acknowledged \$435,486.24

Total **\$441,744.70**

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 44.

A. & F. M. \$ 50.00

The Ying Kee Rickshaw Shop (four monthly subscriptions) 200.00

Mr. B. Swanson 10.00

Collected in the boxes at the Grand Hotel 39.27

Takoo Dockyard Staff, July 321.00

Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:

Collected by Master J. J. MacKay (Kongmoon): Mr. and Mrs. Smith, \$5.00; Mr. W. R. McKay, \$5.00; Dr. J. A. McDonald, \$1.00; Rev. Duncan MacRae, \$1.00; Miss Agnes I. Dickson, \$1.00; Miss Ethel C. Reid, \$1.00; Miss Florence H. Langrill, \$1.00; Dr. Jessie A. MacBean, \$1.00; Master Jack McKay, \$0.40 16.40

Collected by Miss Squar: Dr. Forsyth, \$15.00; Mr. Mauricio, \$10.00; Mr. White, \$6.00; Mr. Martin, \$5.00; Mr. F. Mackintosh, \$5.00; Mr. Orery, \$5.00; T.A.L., \$5.00; A.J.S., \$5.00; Mr. Douglas, \$5.00 61.00

Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey: Staff Hotel's Wharf (Kowloon), \$50.00; Mr. J. McGeorge, \$3.00; L.S., \$3.00 65.10

Total **\$892.77**

Already acknowledged Lists 1/43, \$281,090.97

Total **\$261,913.74**

Monthly Subscriptions \$434.25

Already acknowledged Lists 1/43, \$54,725.21

Total **\$55,159.46**

Total **\$317,073.20**

Remitted to London:—

\$17,000 @ 1/9 5/16 2,000 @ 1/9 5/16 \$200,117.47

Total **\$26,955.73**

Total **\$296,969.17**

N. J. STABB, Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

HOW TO CATCH TURTLES.

It will be some comfort to Calcutta residents to learn, on the authority of Mr. Southwell, Deputy Director of Fisheries, that none of the mud turtles of Bengal are suitable for the purpose of making soup for European tables. The main food of practically all the species of turtle found in the rivers of this province is decaying flesh, and, for preference, the flesh of the dead human bodies cast into the rivers from the ghats.

Mr. Southwell, in his latest bulletin, describes a method almost as dreadful as it is curious, by which the turtle fishers of the Khulna region, relying on the turtles' liking for human flesh, trap them to their doom.

"A man is covered from head to foot with a white sheet, and is placed on a wooden platform in the water. The party of fishermen then cry out 'Hut Hut'—a phrase usual when the body of a Hindu is brought for cremation. At this cry the turtles come out of the water, and, in their attempt to get at the supposed dead body, fall into the trench and are taken by the fisherman."

The station in Calcutta where the turtles are taken is a place where the dead bodies of the poor are cast into the river. The turtles are taken by the fisherman, and the station is a place where the dead bodies of the poor are cast into the river.

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WAR NEWS.

SHIPPING CHARGES IN CALCUTTA.

The question of the incidence of the demurrage in Calcutta port is one which has occasioned friction in the past and since the outbreak of war difficulties have become acute. In consequence a committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has appointed a sub-committee of six members representative of all interests involved to investigate the matter and avoid costly litigation.

GERMANY'S NEW FORCES.

According to information from a competent source, says a Zurich despatch, Germany would be able to place eighteen new army corps—about 750,000 men—in the field about the end of July. They would be composed of Landsknecht men, who have never performed military service and who were undergoing training, and the inland reserves, who had been resting in the interior.

It is expected that all will be at the front by the beginning of August, but it is calculated that the number of troops which must be brought back from Gallipoli completely exhausted after their terrible hardships and the recent battles—there will be about equal the number in these eighteen new corps.

WASTE NOT, WANT NOT.

AND A NOVEL WAR LOAN SCHEME.

W. can all help to win the war by economizing our consumption of food. Whoever saves now will keep down prices and will gain the means of further savings. Save now and lead your money to the Government. Your country needs your help, and you cannot keep your country without helping yourself.

This was the message sent by Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to a meeting of the National Food Fund held at the Mansion House.

Captain Charles Bathurst, M.P., spoke upon serious food waste in camps. He did not believe that our soldiers, who were fully conscious of this waste, would do the least to help if the Government were to ask them to let some of the surplus food which was now buried in the neighbourhood of the camps or was destroyed by fire—be converted into money, which could be invested in the new War Loan for the benefit of the soldiers themselves.

TO DIE LIKE THE ENGLISH.

GERMAN SOLDIERS' WISH.

Speaking of his experiences at the front, Private George Turnbull, of the Royal Scots, formerly a Glasgow accountant, said to a representative of the *Manchester Guardian*:

"I had a spell looking after the German prisoners on their way down to the coast after the last battle around Festubert. I found one curious saying among them: 'To live like the French and die like the English.' I was curious to know what it meant, and one day one of them told me."

The German soldiers in the fighting line would give anything for the luxury, the existence of the average French soldier, but if he must die, the German would like to meet death with the indifference of the British soldier. Their sentiment has been crystallised in that saying, I have seen much reckless heroism on the German side, and I recalled that to my informant, asking him how he recollected that with his theory. He thought a minute or two, and then said:

"It's like this. It's one thing to go to death because you are afraid to disobey an order, and quite another to go to death because you are too proud or too indifferent to get out of it. The bravery of the English is also infectious, and you now find some of our men who are ashamed to show fear of death in front of the English."

SILK HATS v. KHAKI.

"GREAT FALL IN 'HAT' RATES."

On a gusty day a City man's silk hat blew off as he turned into Throgmorton street, E.C. "Great fall in 'hat' rates," immediately sang out a Stock Exchange messenger boy.

The boy was a good observer. Even before the war the silk hat was under a partial eclipse. To-day you can walk down Bond street and see only two or three silk hats; the "top-hatted" passenger in a tube railway-car shines like a lonely light-house; in big offices of the City where silk hats were once *de rigueur* the man who turns up in one is subjected to the chaff of his colleagues.

The war has effected this temporary extinction. Even civilians to-day feel martial. There is no man living who can feel martial in a silk hat. And silk hats are not congruous with all those buttons and badges which no true patriot can now dispense with. The silk hat is the hat of emotional dignity.

The silk hat, in truth, has never got over the death of its dear old friend and partner, the frock coat. The sudden demise of the frock coat left many men with new silk hats. Sometimes, for auld lang syne, one of those men lifts his silk hat out of its sick-bed of tissue paper and says, "Let us defy the fickle world—come out to-day with my grey flannel suit." Sometimes when the birds are troublous, the invalid is allowed to sit on a broomstick in the kitchen garden. It is a sad end.

A few professions still keep the silk hat as their insignia. An undertaker in a felt hat is unbelievable; commercial travellers still find that the silk hat helps to fill the order book; the pain inspectors of Liverpool have only just reluctantly dispensed with it; and bank managers still bear with it as one of the grievances of their calling.

"But make no mistake," says a scene hatter, "the silk hat is as important as Shakespeare. It's under a cloud now, but wait till peace comes to Europe. Men will be tired of khaki that's for sure. It will be a force of copper."

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741.

JUST RECEIVED:

CASEMENT CLOTHS

IN A VARIETY OF SHADES.

CRETONNES

AND

TAFFETAS

LINENS,

SHEETINGS,

TISSUES.

WIDE RANGE OF BORDERS TO MATCH.

PATTERN BOOK ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SAKURA BEER.



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA BUILDING,
TEL. NO. 448.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1916.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED,
INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!!

YOU CAN ESCAPE

the tortures of Neuralgia—those fearful, darting, shooting pains that drive you almost insane by rubbing the face and head with that King of pain destroyers, LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. This marvellous remedy acts like magic on the quivering, pain-racked nerves. It soothes, relaxes, CURES. Its praises are sung all over the world by those who have found it to be the quickest, surest, best relief from Neuralgic pain. Try it yourself and PROVE its wonderful virtue.

SOLD AT 1d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong:—

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

[44-8]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET

SHOT. From No. 10 to 565G. at 6d. and 7d. per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and ALL GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916.

[44-8]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT with Knowledge of Shorthand.
Apply to—
"A. B."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1915. [463]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

No. 31 of 1914.

R. A. E. ESSABHOY, lately carrying on Business at No. 1, Battery Path, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that it is intended to declare a Dividend in the above Estate.

Proofs of debt should be lodged at the Official Receiver's Office not later than the 13th day of September, 1915.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1915.
E. CARPMAEL,
Official Receiver, Hongkong,
for the Official Assignee, Bombay. [802]

THE SHANGHAI BUILDING AND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 32 in the name of **CHENG THING CHAI** (張祥之) late of 41, Connaught Road, Hongkong, for Forty (40) Partially Paid Up Shares Nos. 1701 to 1740 in this Company, has been declared to be LOST, and the public are warned against negotiating same.

In the event of the above-mentioned Certificate not being recovered on or before the 11th September, 1915, a new Certificate will be issued, and the above-mentioned Certificate will be cancelled forthwith.

By Order of the Directors,

J. A. WATTE & Co., Ltd.,

Secretaries and General Managers. [857]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 2nd August, to SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager. [800]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. NOTICE.

IN Accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association, the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1915, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 24th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [849]

NOTICE.

ONE of our Chinese Employees, named **A. MAN**, has been dismissed from our service as from the commencement of this month. We, therefore, request our Customers not to hand over any Machine for repair to him or to any other person unless he produces a signed authority from us.

RANSLEY & Co.,
59, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. [848]

FOR SALE.

INDIAN MOTOR CYCLE, Big Twin 1913. Excellent running order, cheap, for immediate sale.

Apply to—
Box No. 13,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1915. [460]

WARNING.

"LE PETIT CHAT" SAVON.

EXTRA FIN

("Cat" MARK BRAND OF PERFUMED SOAP).

MESSERS. C. FERRIER & Co., the Proprietors and Manufacturers of this well-known Perfumed Soap, have ascertained that Soap made by other Manufacturers is being placed on the market under a mark which is a gross imitation of the registered "Le Petit Chat" mark belonging to Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. Such manufacturers are warned that Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. will not hesitate to take all steps open to them to stop such fraudulent competition.

And all merchants and shopkeepers are warned that steps will be taken without notice against any person found selling or in the possession of soap bearing a mark which is an imitation of "Le Petit Chat" mark of Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. The sole representative of Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. in Hongkong is Mr. E. N. NG, of the firm of L. N. NG, 93, Rue de la Republique, Marseille.

ON SALE—
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

GENERAL LICENCE UNDER KING'S REGULATIONS No. 10 of 1915.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915 prohibiting trading with the enemy all persons subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China were prohibited from doing certain things save so far as licences might be issued enabling them to do so AND WHEREAS by paragraph XL of the aforesaid King's Regulations it is provided that nothing in such Regulations shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by the King's licence or by the licence given on his behalf by a Secretary of State or on the like behalf by His Majesty's Minister in China whether such licence be specially granted to individuals or be announced to classes of persons NOW THEREFORE His Britannic Majesty's Minister in China hereby announces as follows—

(1) In this licence the words "person" and "enemy" shall have the same meanings as are given to them in the said King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915.

(2) Any person carrying on a retail business is permitted to supply for cash to an enemy articles of clothing, drugs, food, soups, wines, spirits, waxes and other household use or consumption and the necessities and accompaniments of daily life.

Any person is permitted to purchase for cash such articles from a retail business carried on by an enemy.

(3) Any person at the date of this licence occupying any land, building, flat, apartments or rooms belonging to an enemy is permitted to pay rent for the same to such enemy during the unexpired term of any existing lease or tenancy or during any renewal thereof.

(4) Any person being the lessor of any land, building, flat, apartments or rooms which at the date of this licence is in the occupation of an enemy is permitted to allow the continuance of such occupation during the unexpired term of any existing lease or tenancy or during any renewal thereof. Any person is permitted to supply board and lodging to an enemy.

(5) Any person having at the date of this licence in his or her employ an enemy performing services of a purely domestic nature is permitted to continue such employment and payment for such services during the unexpired term of any existing contract or during any renewal thereof.

(6) Any person being at the date of this licence in the employ of an enemy for the performance of services of a purely domestic nature is permitted to continue in such service during the unexpired term of any existing contract or during any renewal thereof.

(7) Any person supplying gas, water, electric current or telephonic communication is permitted to supply the same to an enemy, and any person is permitted to receive and pay for such services when supplied by an enemy or an enemy Municipality.

(8) Any British Municipality is permitted to perform its accustomed services to or for the benefit of an enemy, and any person is permitted to take advantage of and pay for the accustomed services of an enemy Municipality.

(9) Any person residing within the limits of an enemy Concession is permitted to pay the rates, taxes and dues levied by the Municipality or other proper authority in such Concession for the maintenance and administration thereof. Any person carrying on the profession of a medical practitioner, surgeon, or dentist is permitted to attend and treat an enemy as a patient, and any person desiring to do so is permitted to consult, and obtain treatment from, an enemy practicing medicine, surgery or dentistry, and to make payment for such services.

J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.
Peking, 29th July, 1915. [814]



THE SAM HER Cigarettes manufactured by us and introduced under the above mark have been admired by the public since they were put on the market half a year ago for which we are extremely obliged. Recently we received a letter from the British American Tobacco Company stating that our SAM HER label somewhat resembles their THREE CASTLES label and requesting us to modify its appearance in order to make a distinction and prevent purchasers from making a mistake. Now our SAM HER mark has been duly registered with the Government, but since the British American Tobacco Company is of opinion that our SAM HER label somewhat resembles their THREE CASTLES label, we have no desire to break the friendship on account of such a matter. We are, therefore, using the RAVEN and KA-WOO marks to substitute our SAM HER mark for the time being. Our object is to make the prices cheap and the goods fine; these are most important matters. In future we shall use more exertion towards making the finest goods to meet the taste of our people.

CANTON NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO COMPANY.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. [852]

HOUSES TO LET

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATELY, Nos. 4, 5, 9, 10, 12 and 13, AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Rent, including use of existing electric light fittings, \$38 per month.

Particulars on application to—
O. C. A. S. C.,
Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [843]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"SLEIMISH", No. 28, THE PEAK, from 1st September.
Apply—
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1915. [856]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September, that part of the building known as "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road, now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, particularly suitable for a Boarding House.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. [847]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEN.

ONE THREE-ROOMED FLAT, also Good Office and Godown accommodation.

Apply to—
T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.,
Canton, 29th July, 1915. [798]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nai-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.

For terms and particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [767]

TO LET.

HOUSES in LYEMOON VILLAS and TORRES BUILDINGS, ready for occupation from the 1st August next.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN RECOGNITION.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [801]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—
ABBATOON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [729]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.

Apply to—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings.

Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [816]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession in October next.

English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"PENYBHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-ROOMED House, with Tennis Court.

2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-ROOMED House with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Canton Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

58, THE PEAK "THE BETTER," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [839]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [839]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [848]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWNS, No. 5, Lee Home Street.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [835]

INTIMATION

"THE WINE OF KINGS"
THE KING OF WINES.

CHAMPAGNE

DE ST.

MARCEAUX

IS A GUARANTEED VINTAGE

WINE.

VINBRUT, OR VERY DRY.

VINTAGE 1906.

THE WINE OF THE
CONNOISSEUR.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

past all understanding. For, when all is said that can be said of German successes in the war, the balance of advantage is heavily on the side of the Entente Powers, and it is perfectly obvious that Germany's chance of final victory grows less and less every week. Germany entered upon the war with a vastly greater part of her total force immediately available than was the case with any of her adversaries. In the course of the past twelve months she has lavishly depleted her reserves of men and munitions, and the supply of men is limited. On the other hand, Great Britain and Russia, and, to a smaller extent, France have been steadily growing in strength, both as to personnel and as to material. There can be no doubt as to how the war will ultimately end, and the only effect the publication of the Professors' Manifesto can possibly have will be to stimulate Germany's adversaries to still greater efforts to make the destruction of Prussian Militarism, of which this Manifesto is the flower, final and complete. Apart from its detailed statement of German aims, the noteworthy feature of the Manifesto is that it appears to be directed mainly at Great Britain. There is an obvious suggestion to the authorities that they should seek a separate peace with France. The KAISER has already made overtures to Russia which have been firmly repelled. Quite early in the war the Entente Powers foresaw the probability of such manoeuvres as these and concluded a compact not to make peace separately. The war has been waged in common by the Entente Powers from the beginning, and will be so waged to the end. But German militarism somehow cannot cease to regard international pledges as "mere scraps of paper." There are indications, however, that the views entertained in the most responsible circles in Germany on the subject of the ending of the war do not entirely accord with those ventilated by the German professors. In striking contrast to their demand that Belgium must be held politically and militarily, we have the *Times* correspondent at Milan reporting on the authority of "a competent source at the Vatican" that Germany is engaged upon preliminary overtures to obtain the mediation of the Pope for a discussion of peace terms on the basis of the restitution of Belgium! That Germany and Austria manifest great unwillingness to face another winter campaign can readily be understood, but such terms of peace as would satisfy Germany at the present stage of the war are not the terms likely to prove acceptable to the Entente Powers. Evidently another miscalculation has been made by the German Government as well as by the German Professors.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 14TH, 1915.

GERMAN AMBITIONS.

If further evidence were needed to show that the end of the war is a long way off yet, it is supplied by the remarkable manifesto issued by the "intellectuals" of Germany. A portion of this manifesto appeared in our issue of yesterday, and a further portion appears to-day. Germany obviously has much to do before it realises a tenth of the ambitions of the German schoolmen whose modest programme is that Germany must conquer the French channel and coast in order to fortify itself against Great Britain; must have a big indemnity from France; must hold Belgium politically and militarily; must supplant Great Britain's world-wide trade; must secure the Persian Gulf with the assistance of Austria and Turkey; must reconstitute, with the assistance of Islam, the German Colonial Empire—reconstitution in this case meaning that Germany must acquire more productive lands; Germany must have Egypt, "which is the neck of the British Empire"; and as for a war indemnity, Germany "can never demand enough money from England." And one of the means towards realising this modest programme apparently is to bribe France into a separate peace. "France might be offered one of the sides of the Suez Canal"—whiles Germany, of course, would retain the other. If this programme had been outlined at the beginning of the war some excuse might have been found for the exuberant optimism of the German schoolmen, as Germany embarked on the war fully prepared for it, and convinced that she would dominate the whole world in a few months. That any group of "intellectuals" in Germany should at this stage of the war issue a Manifesto of this blatant description is

past all understanding. For, when all is said that can be said of German successes in the war, the balance of advantage is heavily on the side of the Entente Powers, and it is perfectly obvious that Germany's chance of final victory grows less and less every week. Germany entered upon the war with a vastly greater part of her total force immediately available than was the case with any of her adversaries. In the course of the past twelve months she has lavishly depleted her reserves of men and munitions, and the supply of men is limited. On the other hand, Great Britain and Russia, and, to a smaller extent, France have been steadily growing in strength, both as to personnel and as to material. There can be no doubt as to how the war will ultimately end, and the only effect the publication of the Professors' Manifesto can possibly have will be to stimulate Germany's adversaries to still greater efforts to make the destruction of Prussian Militarism, of which this Manifesto is the flower, final and complete. Apart from its detailed statement of German aims, the noteworthy feature of the Manifesto is that it appears to be directed mainly at Great Britain. There is an obvious suggestion to the authorities that they should seek a separate peace with France. The KAISER has already made overtures to Russia which have been firmly repelled. Quite early in the war the Entente Powers foresaw the probability of such manoeuvres as these and concluded a compact not to make peace separately. The war has been waged in common by the Entente Powers from the beginning, and will be so waged to the end. But German militarism somehow cannot cease to regard international pledges as "mere scraps of paper." There are indications, however, that the views entertained in the most responsible circles in Germany on the subject of the ending of the war do not entirely accord with those ventilated by the German professors. In striking contrast to their demand that Belgium must be held politically and militarily, we have the *Times* correspondent at Milan reporting on the authority of "a competent source at the Vatican" that Germany is engaged upon preliminary overtures to obtain the mediation of the Pope for a discussion of peace terms on the basis of the restitution of Belgium! That Germany and Austria manifest great unwillingness to face another winter campaign can readily be understood, but such terms of peace as would satisfy Germany at the present stage of the war are not the terms likely to prove acceptable to the Entente Powers. Evidently another miscalculation has been made by the German Government as well as by the German Professors.

Mr. Roger S. Greene, Resident Director in China of the Rockefeller Medical Foundation, has arrived in Peking to take up the work which has been planned.

A Chinese steward of the P.M. steamer *Manchuria* has been sentenced at Manila to pay a fine of P.200 and to undergo two years' imprisonment for smuggling opium.

A robber who invaded a houseboy's room at the Sanitary Inspector's quarters at Matankok was able to take away nothing more valuable than a clock and some pieces of clothing, worth altogether \$12.50.

As a result of reports against Mr. Lin Wei-chang, Chief Judge of the High Provincial Court of Kwangtung, the Minister of Justice has petitioned the President to recall him to Peking for another appointment.

News has reached Peking that Mr. Chang Yun-mou, Director of the Fengtien Currency Mill, died at his home in Feng-yunhsien, Chihli. Mr. Chang is the son of Chang Jen-chun, formerly Viceroy of Liangkiang.

The Rev. Father Brown, S.J., of Manila, who is passing through the Colony on his way to England, with the object of going to the Front, delivered an informal address on "Character and self-denial" at St. Patrick's Hall last evening. Bishop Pozoni presided over a fair attendance.

HONGKONG WATER SUPPLY.

The monthly water return issued by the Water Authority shows that the storage in the reservoirs in the City and Hill District Waterworks level amounted at the end of July to 603.24 million gallons, which is considerably less than at the end of July last year, when the storage was 747.36 million gallons. The consumption of water for the month by an estimated population of 261,610 amounted to 184.97 million gallons, as compared with a consumption in July, 1914, by an estimated population of 251,019 of 171.09 million gallons.

The storage in the Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir amounted to 352.60 million gallons, which is exactly the same as at the end of July last year. The consumption of water in Kowloon during July amounted to 34.13 million gallons by an estimated population of 96,650, as compared with a consumption in July, 1914, of 28.43 million gallons by an estimated population of 94,850.

"NUBIA" BREAKING UP.

Continually swept by rough seas the *Nubia*, completely deserted by officers as well as crew, is reported by the latest mail to be rapidly breaking up, and if the weather continues violent will soon become a total wreck. Fittings and furniture, including a portion of a piano, have been washed ashore in increasing quantities, while the vessel is filling heavily.

At the Colombo Joint Police Court six of the lascars crew were sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment for being found by Customs officers in possession of silk goods which formed part of the *Nubia's* cargo.

A JAPANESE SCHOLAR IN TIBET.

The Tibetan traveller, Rev. Dai Kawaguchi, arrived in Calcutta last month on his way home to Japan. It is believed likely that Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet, and Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur, C.I.E., are also likely to proceed to Japan by the same steamer. The Rev. Kawaguchi is an erudite scholar, fond of Oriental lore and has a wonderful mastery of Tibetan and Sanskrit. He arrived in India about eighteen years ago and during this period he has visited Tibet twice. His first visit to that country was about fifteen years ago. Then his object was to learn Tibetan. In this visit he received great assistance from some Tibetan friends, and the Tibetan Government on hearing of this put those Tibetans into prison, but they were eventually released by Sir Frank Younghusband's mission.

In 1913 the Rev. Kawaguchi proceeded on his second visit to Tibet from which he returned about two months ago, bringing down with him quite a large collection of Tibetan manuscripts.

Interviewed by a Press representative Rev. Kawaguchi said that he took a month to reach Tibet, travelling by foot, three servants accompanying him with baggage. On arrival in Tibet he was well treated by the Tibetans and lived as a guest of the Dalai Lama. He says that the Tibet of to-day is quite different from the Tibet which he saw some fifteen years ago. The Tibetans are now more tolerant of foreigners and more civilised and the roads much cleaner. They are now learning the use of soap, the practice of polyandry has absolutely disappeared from the country and monogamy is now the rule, there being only some cases of polygamy heard of now and then. The Rev. Kawaguchi had several audiences with the Dalai Lama who presented him with 110 interesting manuscripts, some in gold; the Tasi Lama presented him with 500 Tibetan block-printed books. His own collection comprises about a thousand manuscripts. Rev. Kawaguchi is now in his fifty-fifth year and he entertains the hope that he may return from his country to India, where he has spent the greater part of his life.

We are asked to state that the entries for the Hongkong Cricket Club's Men's Tennis Doubles Tournament will close to-night, instead of at noon as previously announced; but intending entrants are asked to send in their names as soon as possible.

The sum of \$25.80 was collected for the Prince of Wales' Fund at the last Band performance at North Point, and in the Tram Car boxes from the 5th to the 12th inst. the sum of \$25.45 was collected, making a total paid into the Fund from the little boxes of \$51.25, exclusive of foreign coins.

The business of the Bank of China seems to have made rapid strides during the year ending June 30th, 1915. Upon closing the year's accounts it has been found that the total profit exceeds \$1,040,000. The profits for the preceding year totalled \$870,000. The number of branch offices has also increased from 37 to more than 70.

THE WAR.

FRESH GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

MOVEMENT TOWARDS RUSSIAN INTERIOR.

BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER LOST.

BIG RUSSIAN VICTORY IN CAUCASUS.

BRITISH SUBMARINES' FEATS.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DESPERATE GERMAN ASSAULTS. VIGOROUS AND SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN RESISTANCE.

Petrograd, August 12th.

A *communiqué* says: The Germans on Monday night and on Tuesday renewed desperate assaults on the western fortifications of Kovno. Counter-attacks by the garrison wiped out three battalions, and succeeded in taking a number of machine-guns.

A German attack on the southern fortifications of Novogeorgievsk was repulsed. The Germans continue a stubborn offensive in the directions of Ostrolenka, Rozan, and Pultusk.

The Russians, notwithstanding their losses in incessant fighting, are resisting vigorously along the whole line of the Bug, and have been reinforced.

The Russians on Monday evening repulsed the enemy attacks on the River Etkau, and on the Riga road, and drove back the Germans from the Schoenberg district. Further south, they continued to press the retreating enemy on the front from Dvinsk to Pomerice, having driven some of their detachments out of their positions with the bayonet.

There has been severe fighting also on the roads from the Vjprz to Lukow and Wlodawa, and on the roads from Cholm, where German attacks were repulsed.

RUSSIAN RETIREMENT UNHAMPED.

COMPLETE FREEDOM FOR MANOEUVRING.

Petrograd, August 12th.

The Russian successes in the vicinity of Riga, Kovno, and Vilkomir have greatly assisted the orderly retirement of the Russians. That the Russians are unhindered and that the Germans are exhausted is shown by the great distances between the three main German Armies. Ninety miles separate General Gallwitz's Left Wing on the lower Narva from the Archduke Joseph's Army on the left bank of the Vjprz, while there are 150 miles between General Gallwitz's Left Wing at Lomza and General Mackensen's Army at Wlodawa. The Russians thus maintain complete freedom for manoeuvring. A great proportion of the German troops under General Mackensen are permanently disorganised, and whole units are non-existent. Hence the peace talk.

EVACUATION OF DVINSK COMMENCED.

Petrograd, August 12th.

Civilians are evacuating Dvinsk. The Government institutions are also preparing to leave.

MYSTERIOUS FIRES IN WARSAW.

London, August 12th.

A correspondent of a Budapest paper in Warsaw states that there have been mysterious fires and explosions nightly since the German occupation.

TOWNSPEOPLE KILLED.

Fifteen townspeople were killed and 300 wounded in fighting between Russians and Germans in the suburb of Praga after the evacuation.

SITUATION OF PETROGRAD.

REASSURING RUSSIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Petrograd, August 12th.

The General Staff has issued a reassuring notice pointing out that there is no likelihood of an enemy movement towards Petrograd, which is strongly defended militarily and naturally.

LATER.

The reassuring Government notice that Petrograd is not endangered is due to a discussion in the newspapers arising out of a fresh enemy offensive towards the interior of Russia, contrary to the assumption that he would promptly throw his forces to the Western front. The enemy, apparently supported by huge new levies, is not waiting to accomplish the envelopment of the Russians retiring from the Vistula, but is endeavouring to storm Kovno, simultaneously advancing on an extended front between the Niemen and the Dvina northward towards Riga, eastward towards Dvinsk, and southward towards Vilna. The official reassurance points out that the Pskov Province is honeycombed with lakes and marshes, affording a powerful tactical and strategic line.

BIG RUSSIAN VICTORY IN THE CAUCASUS.

GREAT HAULS OF BOOTY.

Petrograd, August 12th.

The Russian victory in the Caucasus is reaching big dimensions.

One column alone which is pursuing the Turks, in the Euphrates Valley, has taken in the past few days 10 officers, 1,172 men, hundreds of wagons loaded with arms, ammunition and tools.

The Russians are finding in the villages numbers of wounded Turks, and heaps of ammunition (for) artillery along the roads.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK.

London, August 12th.

The Admiralty announces that the auxiliary cruiser *India*, engaged on patrol duty in the North Sea, was torpedoed and sunk on the 8th inst.

Twenty-two officers and 119 men were saved.

NORWEGIANS' SYMPATHY.

CHRISTIANIA, August 12th.

Three of the sailors of the *India*, killed by the explosion of the torpedo, were buried at Bodø. There was a most impressive service in the chapel, where a Glee Society sang. The coffins were covered with flowers. There was a Norwegian Naval guard at the Cemetery. Flags were flown at half-mast throughout the town.

It appears that 60 of the crew of the *India* landed in two of their own boats. Eleven died from exposure after landing.

The commander of the *India*, Commander W. G. A. Kennedy, was saved.

BLOCKADING TURKISH PORTS.

Petrograd, August 11th.

The Russians on Saturday sank a German steamer and three Turkish steamers laden with coal in the Black Sea.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SUCCESES IN THE DARDANELLES.

London, August 12th.

The Vice-Admiral commanding the Fleet in the Dardanelles reports that one of the British submarines operating in these waters sank the Turkish battleship *Barbarossa*, on the 8th inst., at the entrance to the Sea of Marmora, while the gunboat *Berkat* and an empty transport were also torpedoed in the Dardanelles by one of the British submarines.

NAVY'S UNCEASING VIGIL. ENEMY AUXILIARY CRUISER'S TEMERITY.

London, August 11th.

Naval experts point out that the German auxiliary cruiser *Meteor*, which was a Hamburg-American liner, had previously figured in reports as interfering with neutrals. On one occasion it attacked aircraft, but the other raiders have hitherto not ventured far from their port. The retribution for the *Meteor's* temerity strikingly demonstrates the unceasing watch of the British cruisers.

THE BAD, BOLD "METEOR"

Amsterdam, August 12th.

A Berlin *communiqué* says that the *Meteor*, after "boldly breaking through the British patrols," had been sailing commercial war. When the *Meteor* was abandoned and destroyed, on the appearance of a British squadron, prisoners from the sunken British patrol-boat *Ramsey* and a sailing ship were saved. The *Meteor's* crew safely reached Germany.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY. FURTHER ABORTIVE ATTACKS IN ARGONNE.

Paris, August 12th.

The Crown Prince's Army in Argonne made further attacks on Wednesday night at Marie Therese, Le Fontaineux, and Charnes. They were completely repulsed.

Lively fighting is proceeding at Bois-le-Preire. The enemy made an abortive attack in the Vosges.

GERMAN DEVILRY AT HOOGE.

"AN OCEAN OF BURNING WHISKY."

London, August 12th.

An officer present at the Hooze fire attack vividly describes the German devilry. "Everything for yards," he said, "seemed wreathed in flame. We were so thirsty that we could have drunk the sea dry. Then we realised the horror of the situation owing to the cries of the wounded, lying in the flames. One Company insisted on going back to the relief of their stricken comrades. They charged right through the flames and cut up the Germans badly. The ground presented the appearance of an ocean of burning whisky. Men kept moving in the flames in rescue-work, and were scorched as every turn. The wounded presented the saddest sight imaginable. Some had blisters from head to foot. One poor chap, as black as a cinder, pleaded hard to be killed. The public should know how bravely the British faced this new barbarity."

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DESTRUCTION OF A ZEPPELIN.

Dunkirk, August 12th.

Some details are available of the destruction of a Zeppelin of great size by Allied aviators yesterday near Ostend. A British aeroplanist had engaged the airship, seriously damaging her, and then French aviators from Dunkirk gave the Zeppelin the coup-de-grace. Another account from Belgium says that Germans at Ostend on Tuesday morning noticed a Zeppelin seaward, apparently in difficulties. They rushed out in a steamer to the assistance of the airship, which crashed into the sea off the harbour. A tug managed to attach a hawser, and beached the Zeppelin in the Harbour. Here it was impossible to hide it from the pursuing Allied aviators. Shortly after they had dropped more bombs and loud explosions were heard, and a tremendous cloud of smoke rose in the air. Many soldiers were injured.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEW BRITISH LANDING IN GALLIOLI.

London, August 12th.

Beyond the official *communiqué* there is nothing explanatory concerning recent events in the Dardanelles. It is still uncertain whether General Sir Ian Hamilton, in his report of the 10th inst., referred to a landing at Ariburnu or at Karchali.

DOLEFUL DUMPS.

WAVE OF DEPRESSION IN THE TURKISH CAPITAL.

Sofia, August 11th.

The return of the Turkish Heir Apparent from the Dardanelles synchronises with an even deeper wave of depression in Constantinople. There are persistent reports of the seriousness of the splits between the Germans and the Turks, and General Liman von Sanders has become demoralised.

Neutrals have overheard Germans declaring that the Turks could not resist much longer in Gallipoli. It is further confirmed that outside the Young Turk leaders, the people are tired of war.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHOULD COTTON BE DECLARED CONTRABAND?

PUBLIC MEETING IN LONDON.

London, August 13th.

A meeting fully representative of the commercial and scientific world was held at Queen's Hall last night in furtherance of the agitation to get the Government to declare cotton contraband.

The principal speakers were Sir Charles Macara (Chairman of the Committee of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association) and Sir William Ramsay (the distinguished chemist). Both reiterated the well-known arguments in favour of declaring cotton contraband and both were convinced that the war would have been over long ago if the importation of cotton into Germany had been stopped at the very beginning.

RUSSIAN STOCKS IN THE LONDON MARKET.

A SUDDEN IMPROVEMENT.

London, August 12th.

Russian stocks are exhibiting an unexpected brightness and prominence to-night, which is attributed either to the favourable Dardanelles position or else to a surprise stroke by the Grand Duke. The former is the more likely, as Black Sea Oils are a feature.

The Russian rate of exchange has dropped from 144 to 136.

PREPARING FOR THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Wellington, August 12th.

The Imperial Government is ordering sheepskin coats for the troops in France. The New Zealand troops in Gallipoli will be provided with winter coats of tanned sheepskin.

A THOUSAND AEROPLANES FOR THE FRENCH.

SUBSCRIBED BY AMERICANS.

London, August 12th.

The *New York World* states that a thousand American aeroplanes, offered by American aviators, and subscribed by Americans, are to be presented to the French Army.

INVASION OF SERBIA THREATENED.

London, August 11th.

Salonica despatches declare that Germany is hastening her preparations for the invasion of Serbia. It is estimated that already two Army Corps have been concentrated in the district of Orsova, near the Serbian and Rumanian frontier.

FRENCH FARMERS' LOSSES.

THE KING'S PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

London, August 12th.

The King has given 50 rams for the use of the French farmers in the devastated districts. The Duke of Richmond and others have also given rams.

GERMAN PROFESSORS AND THE WAR.

FRANK SELFISHNESS OF GERMAN IDEALS.

Berlin, August 11th.

The Manifesto of the German Intellectuals, headed by the Professors (the first part of which was published yesterday), further says:

Great Britain's world trade must be supplanted.

With the assistance of Austria and Turkey we must secure the Persian Gulf.

Our Colonial Empire in Africa must be reconstituted with the assistance of Islam. Central Africa is merely a desert. We require more productive lands.

To obtain the freedom of the seas we must have Egypt, which is the neck of the British Empire.

As regards war indemnities we can never demand enough money from England, which has raised the world against us with gold, though we must probably first apply to France, not allowing false sentimentalism to prevent us from asking too much. As compensation France might be offered one of the sides of the Suez Canal.

PROVIDING AMPLE MUNITIONS.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

London, August 12th.

The Minister of Munitions announces tonight that there are already 345 controlled establishments, the profits are limited and the surplus is going into the Exchequer. Thus the sacrifices the workmen have made for the nation and the combined efforts of employers and employed are being devoted to providing ample munitions for the Army, enabling them to defeat the enemy.

RUSSIA'S SHORTAGE OF MUNITIONS.

Petrograd, August 12th.

In accordance with a recommendation of the Duma, a Commission of Enquiry will be appointed to investigate the charges against General Sukhomlinoff (the ex-Minister for War) and others in connection with the shortage of munitions.

EYES AGAIN ON GREECE.

Athens, August 12th.

It is officially announced that Parliament will again meet on Monday. The Premier, M. Venizelos, returned to the capital to-day.

THE FIRE ON "LA TOURAINE."

SWOBODA TO BE LIBERATED.

Paris, August 12th.

It is announced that an order quashing the proceedings against the American Swoboda, charged in April with setting fire to "La Touraine," will shortly be signed, and he will be liberated.

GROUSE SHOOTING SEASON.

BIRDS TO BE SENT TO THE WOUNDED.

London, August 12th.

The grouse shooting season has opened. The birds are plentiful, and heavy bags will be sent to the war hospitals. Convalescent officers will be invited to the moors, many of which are unlet, the shooting being done by gamekeepers for war charitable purposes.

LIEUT.-GENERAL PLUMER.

London, August 12th.

Lieut. General Sir Herbert Plumer has been gazetted a temporary General.

OBITUARY.

London, August 12th.

The death is announced of Mr. Frank Bramley, R.A.

The progress of annihilating time and space goes on, and we are now promised a twenty-four days' service between London and Australia by means of fast mail boats from Australia to San Francisco, an accelerated train service from the latter port to New York, and thence by the fastest Atlantic liners.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

14th August, 1915.

UNFORTUNATE PUBLICITY.

The famous utterance of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, "What I have said I have said," may perhaps be revised by President Yuan in favour of a more Chinese aphorism, "What I have said I have not said." This holds good in reference to the lengthy speech he addressed last week to his Ministers and high officials. It was quite an ordinary kind of speech, telling them what they already knew, viz., that if the Government and the people did not work together and if patriotism were not fostered the country would go to the dogs. Of course the President did not express himself in such a blunt fashion. Being a master of language and a past master in the art of circumlocution, he expressed himself much more elegantly and less pointedly. The speech was quite proper in the privacy of his own office, but when it was published in the newspapers it did not seem quite proper, especially his concluding injunction, "To remember the 7th of May, the day of national shame." Naturally the Japanese Minister took exception to the sting in the tail, and representations were made. Then it was discovered that His Excellency never made such an improper remark. A certain native newspaper was visited by the police, but what happened has not been allowed to become public. All we know is that communications between various Government organs and the newspapers in question have been published, and the matter is now ended, honours being easy.

IMPEACHMENTS.

There is no slackening in the purity campaign. The censors are still busy and the officials are still quaking. "Honesty is the best policy" may be a good enough maxim for the West, but the Orientalised version would doubtless be, "keep an honest face and never be found out." A few more of the highly placed are undergoing considerable disfigurement, and an occasional execution has not added to their peace of mind.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE.

Last week I mentioned that the German element was dwindling, but it has not yet reached zero, and the Teutons who are left seem to be holding on with the same tenacity as their fighting brothers. They do not mean to give up their commercial holdings without a struggle. The latest device for making use of British trading facilities is to adopt American names and titles, a dodge which will make it extremely difficult for the most patriotic British firms to discriminate against them.

THE TOMB FESTIVAL.

The Government have struck on a happy idea for the celebration of the Tomb Festival, or the Ching Ming Festival as it is known to you in the South. This is to encourage farmers to plant trees on this particular date. The suggestion came from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and its practical wisdom appealed to the President, who has issued an order calling upon people to take note of this new aspect of the Tomb Festival, and to cultivate trees and plants. The value of such afforestation is obvious in view of the recent disasters in the South.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

Most people are aware of the new spirit which has become manifest among the people of China during the last few months. Although few of the masses have ever heard of Samuel Smiles, they are nevertheless showing themselves very susceptible to the doctrine of "Self-Help." This is seen in the effort to promote all kinds of native industries, and to develop the vast natural resources of the country. Already there are very strong movements for the improvement of cotton cultivation and its subsequent treatment, for the improvement in the cultivation of tea, beans and sundry other products, for increased transportation facilities, and for more practical regulations governing mining. In this connection it is noteworthy that the poverty-stricken Province of Kweichow is raising a loan of \$1,000,000 for the promotion of native industries. These include mining and afforestation, and great hopes are entertained that Kweichow will be able to do more for itself than it has hitherto been able to do.

The *Daily Mail's* India correspondent has received details of a new German triplane with eight motors, similar to Zeppelins, and four propellers. It carries twenty men, four machine guns, and a revolving gun. It is expected it will be used to attack trenches.

BAD LIVERS.

Not only is the Liver the largest but one of the most important organs in the human body, and when deranged it becomes the source of endless suffering. When the Liver is clogged by the inactivity of the kidneys and bowels, it becomes torpid, and fails to filter the bile from the blood, thus producing biliousness and a general impairment of the digestive system. The tongue is coated, the head aches, digestion is imperfect; there is aching of the limbs and back, feelings of fullness, weight and soreness over the stomach and liver; the eye becomes yellow and jaundiced and the complexion muddy, the urine is scanty and highly coloured, and the bowels irregular, constipation and looseness alternating. There is little use treating the liver separately, as it can never be set right until the kidneys and bowels are made active in removing the waste from the body. It is for this very reason that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have always proved so wonderfully successful in curing the most chronic liver complaint, biliousness and complicated ailments of the kidneys, liver, and bowels. They reach the liver as no other remedy does.

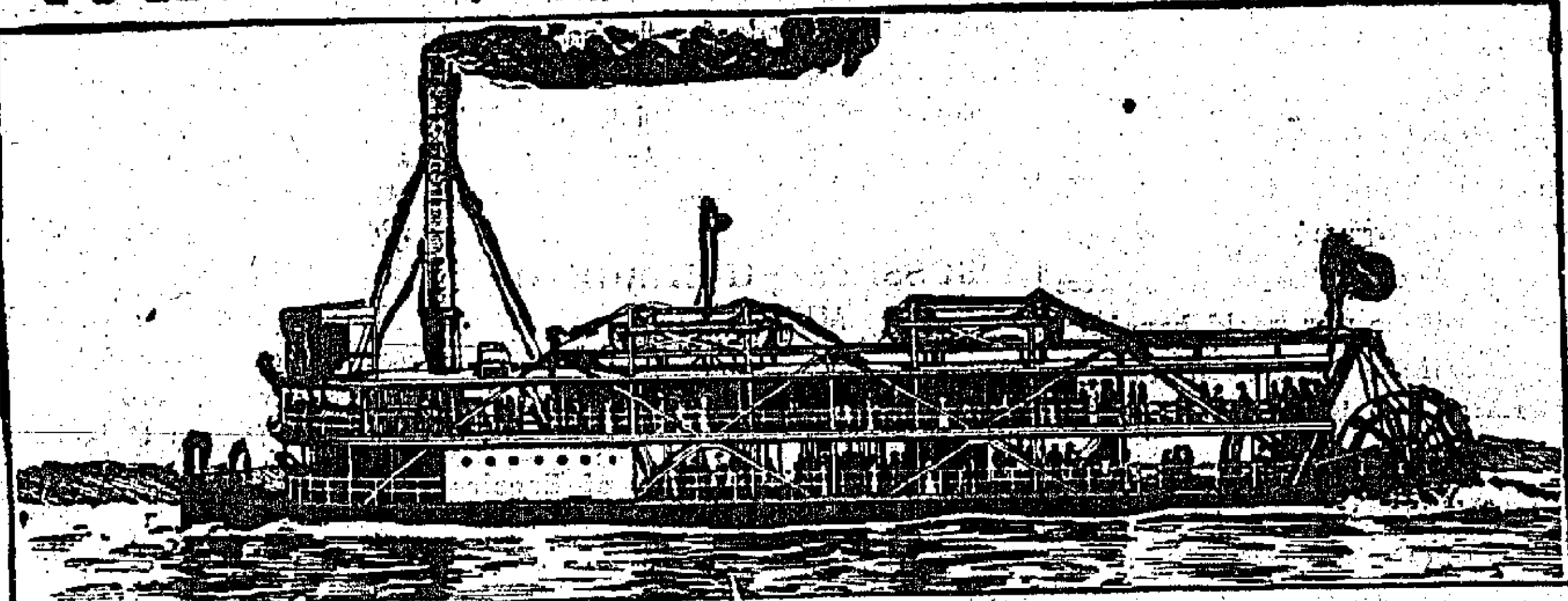
DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT PILLS
FOR THE LIVER

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

FOR SALE BY WATKINS, LTD., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, AND CHEMISTS AND STORES GENERALLY, AT 6 CENTS PER BOTTLE, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., LTD., SOLE PROPRIETORS, 21 FARRINGTON AVENUE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS.



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Write for "Hints on Hose" and quotations to:
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HAZARDS BEHIND THE LINE.

HOW WILDING DIED IN A DUG-OUT.

Men out here will tell you they would far rather be in the trenches than in billets behind the line. The trenches are safer, they say. Their preference is easily understood, says the special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*. Day and night the Germans are shelling up and down our line, sometimes methodically searching a length of road with "Jack-Johns" and shrapnel on the chance of hitting troops or supply trains passing along it at the time, or again "crumping" them over. At some spot where they believe one of our batteries to be, or seeking to batter down some point of vantage, a battery or a water tower, where they imagine our artillery observation officers are posted.

During the first battle of Ypres a big German shell fell into the Chateau of Hooze, where the First Division had its headquarters. Luncheon had just finished in the mess, and the staff officers were passing into the courtyard. Two officers and in the doorway. "After you," said the first, standing aside. "No, you go on," said the other, and the first officer, as the shell fell into the courtyard, stepped out to his death. The other was untouched.

I saw a farmhouse in which three men had been sleeping side by side on straw when a shell came in through the roof. It burst in the square in the place, instantly killing the two men lying outside. The man in the middle escaped unhurt.

Beside a lonely, rubbish-strewn path which not so very long ago had been a country road, I saw yesterday the grave of Anthony Wilding, the lawn tennis champion, who met his death by the chance of a stray shell. He was riding a motor-cycle along this road when a German shell burst just in front of him. It is, I think, a sound rule in these cases to go straight on, for the Germans generally drop one or two shells about the same place.

A dug-out was close by, and Captain Wilding took cover in it to wait till the shelling ceased. In the dug-out were an officer and some men of the Suffolk Regiment. The very next shell fell into the dug-out and killed the inmates. Wilding lies buried close to the road, with the Suffolk officer and his men. A plain wooden cross, with his name and the date of his death inscribed in indelible pencil, marks his resting place.

There are given points along our line that the Germans are never tired of shelling. When I passed Wilding's grave I was on my way to a little hamlet in the southern part of our line, which, though all but destroyed and quite deserted both by military and civilians, the Germans still bombard with great persistence.

While I was in the churchyard looking at the ruin of the church, which has been practically razed to the ground, a succession of big German shells came whistling over and burst with the most tremendous explosions. The village is now in ruins. Not a house remains that has not got a shell-hole.

As I came down yesterday on to the great straight thoroughfare which intersects both the British and the German trenches, and which has been the witness of some of the most desperate fighting in this war, the Germans were sending heavy howitzer shells over in braces, the noise of the passage of each shell through the air, which I could distinguish clearly, being followed by a double explosion. Near the road I fell in with a victim of this costly expenditure of ammunition—a humble private lying motionless on a stretcher. The stretcher-bearers bore him swiftly to the field dressing station situated in a farmhouse, and so used are the men at the front to the hazards of their work that his passage excited neither attention nor regrets.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK FOR GOLF CLUBS.

SHRINKAGE OF REVENUE.

It is obvious that the longer the war lasts the greater will its effects become manifest in the ordinary interests of life. In the case of a few golf clubs these effects have already revealed themselves to the extent of total extinction, and the prospect of anything like a serious prolongation of the conflict opens up very difficult problems for the other clubs, says the *Globe*. When the war started a great many golfers, actuated chiefly by financial considerations, curtailed their play, and consequently their expenditure, on the game very considerably, and some, on account of rather fanciful patriotic reasons, abandoned the pastime altogether. Later, after the panic had subsided somewhat and the general weather came, they relaxed their rigid rules of economy and returned to their favourite courses.

For the moment one can almost detect a return to the frame of mind which prevailed soon after the outbreak of war, and the result has been a really serious shrinkage of revenue to the clubs. One club near London which formerly prided itself on its annual high returns from visitors' green fees is losing heavily, but in the majority of cases the deficit is largely in the catering and refreshment departments. As most clubs, too, have waived the subscriptions of their members who are serving with the colours, the result is that the incomes shows signs very soon of being unable to come up to the requirements. Economies will, therefore, have to be practised and there is a project afoot in one case of calling for volunteers from among the members to undertake some of the ground work and so ease the club of some expense in the maintenance of a staff. The prospect of green cutting or rolling may not be quite so attractive as a round at the game itself, but if players are faced with the alternative of finding their club in serious financial trouble they will probably not hesitate long before getting their coats off and starting to work.

Prince Joachim, one of the Kaiser's sons, has joined a corps of aviators.

RESOURCES OF INDIA.

A "very eminent Indian," contributes to the *Times of India* the following powerful and moving appeal to all to seize the occasion in order to improve the industries of India:—

It has been truly said that there is no unmixing of oil and water.

There is no doubt that this horrid war has ruined thousands of families and thrown them into misery, but at the same time it has opened our eyes to the importance of fact, fact—viz., what reliance can be placed upon the resources of this country.

It is undeniable that in many respects we have to depend upon supplies from countries in the West, some of which for a long time have not displayed a friendly disposition towards the British Empire and one of which, at any rate, is our inexorable enemy to-day.

Therefore, to the extent of our dependence upon other countries, we are not a self-supporting country. But at any rate, now the time has thus come when, as far as our own requirements are concerned, something must be done to make India self-reliant.

Not only are we dependent for certain articles of manufacture, but what we ourselves could produce we are not able to do now.

Centuries ago many things were made in this country, though only by the hand or according to the old recipes transmitted from father to son. But ever since machinery came, aided by scientific processes, hand labour failed to compete with the West, and naturally this country has ceased to manufacture most of the articles it was once famous for; this is not all, even the processes we know have now been nearly forgotten.

This horrid war has amply proved that if the import of materials and stuffs is ever stopped we would find ourselves in a very sad plight indeed.

A few instances may be cited to show how far we are dependent upon the countries of the West:—

(1) We can't make any machinery in this country which they do so well and on such scale in the West.

(2) We can't make dyes, most varieties of cloth, and a thousand other things which are in daily use.

We are very fortunate to be under a most gracious Sovereign and his Government, which is entirely sympathetic. It is surprising, therefore, that the mechanical arts and other devices for meeting the needs of this country have not yet attained adequate development. Of course, no Government can ever do what the people themselves must do. The Government can only adopt administrative measures and introduce conditions which favour the growth of industries, trade and commerce.

This the Government have, to a certain extent, done, and are doing and will no doubt continue to do. It is for private enterprise to do the rest and thus make this great country entirely self-supporting. There is no doubt that the interests of all parts of the Empire are thoroughly identical. This identical interest would appear to dictate the policy of protecting the trade of the Indian Empire against foreign competition and not of the one part against the other. Therefore any measures involving the latter form of protection are worthy of the serious consideration of the generous Supreme Government.

It is regrettable, indeed, and also very painful to see what sacrifices our brethren of England have to make in prosecuting this war, and that we in this country can do so little to come to their rescue in any effective sense. If only to-day we had the requisite class of concerns and factories in this country with local labour trained to carry them on, we would have been proud to help our brethren and relieve them of the strain and anxiety they are suffering.

It is not a shame that we can't get many of the medicines, woollen stuffs, machines of innumerable kinds and myriad other things, as for most of these we depend upon the odious Germans, if not entirely at least to a great extent? Men and money are here but not the training, and the organisation that can turn them to the most important of accounts.

It seems a pity that even our big and well-organised Chambers of Commerce have so overlooked this point for want of foresight and a deeper interest in the country.

It is hoped that the writer will be forgiven this presumptuous effort to bring a most vital and important point to the notice of the Government, the commercial community and also the numerous Chambers of Commerce. He prays to God that the day may soon come when India will be fully prepared to compete in business with the foreign countries in every respect. It is hardly necessary to say that by foreign countries the writer means countries outside the British Empire.

In conclusion, the writer would express his sense of pride at the honourable part this country has played in the war in co-operating with its brethren of the West and in supporting them in every way possible. May all this lead to the best of feelings and the happiest of relations.

GERMAN OFFICER AND THE KAISER.

A Warsaw telegram says that, according to the testimony of prisoners, murmurings against the war in Germany are becoming louder and louder in spite of the iron régime.

A prisoner told the following story. He said that the Empress Augusta was recently visiting one of the hospitals in Posen, and stopped at the bed of an officer who had lost both arms and legs by amputation and whose body was covered with shrapnel wounds. The Empress tried to comfort this human wreck and promised that she would try to secure the fulfilment of any special wish he might have.

The officer turned his bloodshot eyes upon her and blurted out the answer:—"My wish is that the Emperor William and all his children may experience a late 'like mine'." The Empress was so upset by this incident that she fell into a deep faint.



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BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE



*Born 1910:
Still going
strong.*

[illegible]

A great deal of the information concerning the fate of French industries behind the German lines is anonymous. Privately, however, the report that every machine that can be utilized in Germany has been taken, as well as all the money and products of the occupied regions, has been verified by reliable manufacturers who have means of communication that they are careful not to reveal. The usual German system was applied to the distribution of the machines. A stock company of German manufacturers managed this part of the economic war. This company sent engineers to Belgium and Northern France to select such machines as might be worth taking. These were shipped to Cologne and a complete catalogue was printed and sent to German manufacturers, offering them at prices ranging from 50 per cent of their value up. In this way German factories making shells for the army were able to increase their lathe equipment on good terms. The stock company took fifteen per cent commission on the sale and the real owner received a requisition paid at once, sometimes by the Reichsbank, most often by the Bank of France—six months after the conclusion of the war. The requisition price is generally based on the cost price, less depreciation of 10 per cent a year, with a minimum value of 50 per cent.

The weakest feature of the U. S. Navy is the supreme command and the organization for war.

A Danish student of economics, who just returned from a visit to Krupp workmen's cottages at Essen, states that since the war the number of workers in these great factories has increased from 70,000 to 115,000.

instruments, but as each one proved failure, I had become so weak and depressed that I was scarcely able to follow my occupation. Luckily, I was induced to give Mother Seigel's Syrup trial, and the first bottle proved to be successful in affording me relief I needed to judgement to continue. Four bottles not only effected a cure, but had renewed my strength and energy to such an extent that I felt quite rejuvenated.¹⁹

The *str. China* sailed from Yokohama on Friday, the 13th August, for Hongkong via Manila. The mail, have been transferred to the *M.M. str. Ner* scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 20th August.

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Distillers to H. M. The King

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	MALTA	9 A.M.	See Special
OF OCEAN	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	14th Aug.	Advertisements
SHANGHAI	NOVADA	16th Aug.	Freight and
	Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.		Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE		About	Freight and
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. D. Asbury	25th Aug.	Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	NOVADA	About	Freight and
OF OCEAN	Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	27th Aug.	Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

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For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SAIGON	"TIENTSIN"	On 14th Aug. Noon.
NEWCHANG	"KUKIANG"	On 14th Aug. 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"LUICHOW"	On 15th Aug. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"LUICHOW"	On 15th Aug. D'light.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 15th Aug. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 17th Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA, ORBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 17th Aug. 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 19th Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA, Cebu and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 24th Aug. 4 P.M.

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SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS, and CARGO. S.S. "ANHU," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUICHOW," "YINGCHOW," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wansung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. V. Evans	FRIDAY, 20th Aug., at 3 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

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S.S. "JAPAN," 6,015 tons, Captain C. P. Soden, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 23rd August.

WESTWARD

S.S. "SANGOLA," 5,182 tons, Capt. Milas, R.N.R. will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 18th August.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, 11th August, 1915.

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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILAMANILA SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	23rd Aug.	On 28th Aug., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	13th Sept.	On 17th Sept., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE		On 6th Oct., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

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Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 24th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 14th Sept.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 28th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 12th Oct.

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ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots	Friday, 10th Sept.

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OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND	CORAILLIERE	On 23rd August.
YOKOHAMA	PAUL LECIT	On 6th September.
(Without Transshipment)	HOMEWARD	
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and	NERA	On 21st Aug. at 5 P.M.
PORTS	AMAZONE	On 4th Sept. at 5 P.M.
(Without Transshipment)		

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YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MEXICO MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	MONDAY, 23rd Aug., at 3 P.M.

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FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,
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Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SHINKOKU MARU"		TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU"	Y. Yamaguchi	THURSDAY, 19th Aug. at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kichiguchi	WEDNESDAY, 18th Aug. at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA PAKHOI.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU"	IMAZUHI	SATURDAY, 14th AUG., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

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H. YAMAUCHI,

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Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	SUWA MARU	21,000	THURSDAY, 26th Aug., at Noon
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	ATSUTA MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 9th Sept., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SHIOZUKAMARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 19th Aug., at 4 P.M.
	KAI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 7th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	HITACHI MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at P.M.
	TANGO MARU	11,500	FRIDAY, 13th Sept., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KAWACHI MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 21st Aug.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 16th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	IYO MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 26th Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	TUESDAY, 24th Aug., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	13,500	SATURDAY, 14th Aug., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 14th Aug.

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THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves	Steamers to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HAI	KONG	from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	LES	LONDON
P.M.		about	about			
Sept. 13	MALTA	Aug. 9	Aug. 14	PERSIA	Sept. 11	Sept. 13
	NOVARA	Aug. 22	Aug. 27	MOHEA	Sept. 25	Oct. 1
	SARDINIA	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	MALLOJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
	NANKIN	Sept. 19	Sept. 24	ABABIA	Oct. 23	Oct. 30
	MALTA	Oct. 2	Oct. 7	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 6	Nov. 13
	NOVARA	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	KHIBER	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
	SARDINIA	Nov. 1	Nov. 6	MEDINA	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
Nov. 8	NANKIN	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 18	Dec. 25

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

F A R E S

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	3rd Saloon	Return
LONDON	£70.	£40.	£20.	£105.
MARSEILLES	£66.	£36.	£16.	£99.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave Y'AM.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NOBE	Sept. 13	Sept. 25	Sept. 29	Oct. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 14
NELLORE	Oct. 25	Nov. 4	Nov. 10	Nov. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 22
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30	Jan. 7

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £81 Return, 2nd Saloon £38 Single: £57 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £50 Single, 2nd Saloon £26 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT

